



ALEXANDRIA, VA.

TUESDAY, JUNE 4, 1872.

**C. & O. CANAL.**—At a meeting of the stockholders of C. & O. Canal Co., held in Annapolis, yesterday, A. Thur P. Gorman was elected President of the Company, to succeed Mr. Clarke. A new Board of Directors was also elected. Three of the Directors were re-elected, namely: Messrs. George S. Brown, J. G. Bennett and Gilmore Meredith. The three new Directors are Messrs. Greenbrier M. Watkins, Daniel S. Biser and Michael Barton. This election was made according to instructions given by the Maryland Board of Public Works, who have the control. The proxies of the State of Virginia, and other stockholders voted for Mr. Clarke and the old Board of Directors. It was ordered that hereafter the locks on the Canal shall be closed and work suspended on Saturdays.

**AMNISTY.**—Yesterday the House of Representatives passed another special amnesty bill to relieve Messrs. Walker and Underwood, of Georgia, and John W. Wright, O. A. P. Nicholson, and James M. Quarles, of Tennessee, who were members of the Thirty-sixth Congress. Subsequently, Mr. Sloss, of Alabama, offered a bill to remove the disabilities of Geo. S. Houston, of Alabama. Mr. Wells, of Florida, urged to do so by Gen. Butler and Mr. Maynard—asked leave to offer an amendment, and proposed to tack on the amnesty bill, but Mr. Sloss declined to accept it. The amnesty bill was also passed.

The National Republican agents that President Lincoln had opinions concerning Mr. Sumner not at all favorable, and in accordance with those now entertained by Sumner's enemies concerning his egotism and arrogance and the paucity of his real achievements. These opinions President Lincoln (the Republican adds) communicated to Mr. Stanton. These were never repeated by Mr. Stanton to any body. Then arises the question, how are they now known and given to the public? The answer is that "the excited manner and loud tone of the President ended the conversation outside of the private room in which it was held," and it was overheard by outsiders! Other questions immediately arise upon reading such a statement—which those who are concerned about the matter ask.

The Washington Patriot says "that members of the House say that they consider the resolution to adjourn on Monday, June 10th, a finality on the adjournment question, and that no attempt will be made by the Senate to continue the session beyond that time. They say that Senators must now be convinced that the House cannot be held there after the tariff bill and the omnibus appropriation bill shall have been disposed of. They are so thoroughly convinced of an adjournment on Monday that many of them will leave for their homes in a day or two."

In the Senate, yesterday, the political discussion was resumed, Mr. Carpenter and Mr. Logan each replying to Messrs. Sumner and Schuyler. At the evening session the report of the Conference Committee on the Tariff and Tax bill was received, but no action was taken upon it. With regard to the "legations that the Kansas Senators had been guilty of bribery and corruption in procuring the election," the Committee on Privileges reported that they acquitted Mr. Pomroy and had not time to inquire into the case of Mr. Caldwell.

The newspapers in Virginia, are "coming to the rescue." The Lynchburg News says, and all newspapers in the State will follow the example. "All announcements of candidates for office, and all communications recommending persons as suitable candidates, will be charged for at our regular rates, and no deposit will be made from this time in any instance. Persons sending communications or announcements of this character, must accompany them with the money to insure insertion."

We are sorry to see frequently recorded in the Petersburg papers, instances which occur in that city, on the part of some of the colored people, which look as if an improper spirit prevailed among them, not at all favorable to peace and good order. Several of these instances show an aggressive and turbulent proclivity, calculated to provoke and injure white citizens. Those engaged in these proceedings must have had advisers, or wicked dispositions.

The New York Sun says that the reports which have been sent abroad about Mr. Belmont's affiliation with the New York World in its opposition to Mr. Greeley, are entirely incorrect, and that Mr. B. is prepared to cooperate with all men of like sympathies, irrespective of former affiliations, in order to re-establish good order, honesty, and economy at Washington and throughout the nation.

Mr. F. W. Bird, of Mass., a very prominent and hitherto a very influential "Republican" of that State, in a recent speech announced his severance from the Republican party, and his opposition to the re-election of Gen. Grant. He was very decided in his remarks concerning the President.

Col. Joseph Hoffer Nicholson, of Md., died in Annapolis on Sunday last. He had held, at different periods of his life, several offices of honor and distinction. He was principal Executive Clerk of the U. S. Senate until 1861.

We have received the May number of the University Monthly, a journal of school and home education, which contains a number of interesting and valuable articles. We have heretofore spoken in commendation of this publication.

It is now stated that Gen. Longstreet goes back on his March letter in favor of Grant, and comes out for Greeley. He says his letter urging the re-election of Grant was written under an erroneous impression that Grant agreed with him in politics, and was not responsible for the conspiracy of the federal officials in Louisiana to supplant the State government. Grant's subsequent course, however, with reference to Louisiana affairs, has, in Gen. Longstreet's opinion, drawn an impassable line between them. In stating that he was for Greeley, Gen. Longstreet defines his position as that of a Republican, in favor of State rights and opposed to State sovereignty. As the practical question now is, shall we change our form of government? Gen. Longstreet believes that the only way to hit the golden mean between centralization and disintegration is by supporting the Cincinnati platform and ticket. This statement as to Gen. Longstreet's position is given by a reporter, and is published in the newspapers. We do not know as to its correctness.

In the course of his speech in the Senate, yesterday, Mr. Carpenter denied that Stanton ever said that Grant could not govern the country, and detailed several instances to show the friendship that existed between Grant and Stanton, and the high regard the latter had for the former. If Mr. Seymour had stated what was true, then, Mr. Carpenter said, Stanton was the most double-faced man who had ever lived, but he denied explicitly that there was a particle of truth in what Stanton had said about the dead Secession. Here is an "issue." But how is Mr. Carpenter to know what Stanton said to Seymour? What is this denial but an explicit charge of gross falsehood against Sumner?

It is said that the colored delegates to the Radical Convention, on their way to Philadelphia, met in Washington, yesterday, and agreed to insist that a plank be inserted in the platform to be adopted at the Convention, that the abilities and worth of colored representatives in Congress and office holders be recognized and endorsed, and also that colored men should fill office in such places where they controlled the largest vote. It is so said, that the colored delegates who have reached Philadelphia are delighted with the manner in which, so far, they have been received there.

John Henry O. Porter, son of the late Com. David Porter, who died in Baltimore county, Md., at the residence of Admiral Porter, on the 22d ult., in the forty-seventh year of his age, was First Lieut. of the U. S. steamer Hatteras, when that vessel was sunk by the Alabama. As soon as he regained his liberty he returned to duty in the navy, and served on board the St. Macharia in the two battles at Fort Fisher.

A. E. Cornell, of New York, has been appointed to the National Radical Executive Committee in the place of Horace Greeley, resigned.

The wheat crop in Texas will be ready for harvesting in ten days. It will be a very large one, it is said.

John Sessford, one of the best known printers and prominent Odd Fellows of Washington, died on Saturday last.

A dispatch from Trieste announces the death in that city of Charles Lever, the well-known novelist.

## NEWS OF THE DAY.

"To show the very age and body of the Times"

A tremendous rain storm passed over a portion of Central Illinois on Saturday and Sunday night, doing great damage to the crops, fences, &c., in the country. At Springfield the cellars and basements were flooded. A portion of the track of the Springfield and Illinois Southern Railroad was washed away.

Ex-President Johnson's testimony before the Military Committee of the House of Representatives yesterday only showed that he knew nothing of the disappearance of the records in the court martial of Gen. Buell, which are missing from the archives of the War Department.

A telegram from New York says:—"The board of aldermen have adopted resolutions mourning the loss of Mr. James Gordon Bennett, and deciding to attend the funeral in a body, and that flags on the public buildings be placed at half-mast on the day of the obsequies."

In the Methodist General Conference, in session at Brooklyn, the committee on the state of the church, yesterday, reported that they considered all the difficulties with the Church South as virtually settled, and proposed preliminary steps to bring about fraternal relations.

Phelps, Dodge & Co., of New York, have caused the arrest of several merchants on the charge of conspiring with their janitors to steal their private correspondence, thereby causing them serious loss in business.

The trial of Joseph Davis, charged with the murder of Abraham L. Lynn at Englar's Mills, in Carroll county, Md., in April last, was commenced yesterday. The subject has caused a widespread interest throughout that section.

The North Carolina Roanoke News says:—"Mr. Mitchell, of Granville county, sold his crop of tobacco a few days ago for \$3,000 cash. This tobacco was raised on less than eight acres of land."

In the State Library at Albany, New York, are the very papers that were found in the boot of Major Andre, and which led to his conviction as a spy.

At Bladensburg, Prince George's county, Md., Miss Fannie E. Love, is appointed Postmistress, vice Andrew Foulke, left the place; salary \$130.

Frederick Gerstaecker, the celebrated German traveler and author, died in Vienna, yesterday.

Ex-Minister Eugene W. leave England shortly on a visit to Spain.

The "eight-hour movement" in New York, has been generally successful, for the present.

Wm. Lloyd Garrison is out in a letter against Mr. Sumner's recent speech and movements.

The salary of the President of the C. & O. Canal Co. is to be \$4,000 per annum.

WEST VIRGINIA.—J. N. Camden, of Parkersburg, was nominated for Governor by Acclamation; Henry N. Matthews, of Greenbrier county, for Attorney General; E. A. Bennett for Auditor; John S. Burdett, for Treasurer; B. W. Byrnes, of Clay for State Superintendent of Schools, and James Par, A. F. Haymond, P. T. Moore, and J. S. Hoffman, Judges of the Supreme Court of Appeals. It is supposed Gov. Jacob, the present incumbent will run as an independent candidate.

## VIRGINIA NEWS.

W. H. Marshall, the defaulting purser of the steamer "Eliza Hancock," had his examination yesterday in Richmond and was sent on for indictment, bail being refused. The evidence was clear that he had in his charge \$2,300 belonging to the James River Steamboat company and \$400 entrusted to the company for transmission by Saunders & Walker, of Williamsburg, all of which Marshall has so far failed to account for.

At the last meeting of King George County Agricultural Club, the Club confirmed the President's appointment of Col. R. E. Withers as its representative to the National Agricultural Convention, to be held in St. Louis, Mo.; and Com. Matthew F. May was also appointed. An invitation was extended to all interested to the trial of reapers and mowers to take place at Farley Vale in June. Five machines have already been entered.

Junction was made on Saturday between the headings from shaft Nos. 1 and 2 of Great Bend Tunnel, C. & O. Railroad and the mountain is pierced from surface to centre. The length of the tunnel is about 6,500 feet, which has been driven in the short space of two years and two months, under difficulties almost insurmountable.

On Saturday in Petersburg, Deputy Marshal Gallagher notified Messrs. George Davis and Morris Levy, worthy citizens, charged with kidnapping one Mr. Marshall, that the proceedings before the U. S. commissioner had been in vain. Marshall pays the costs; but it remains to be seen whether he can escape with only this lesson.

An authenticated copy of the will of Mrs. Elizabeth W. Williams, who died in Anne Arundel county, Maryland, was, on the 22nd of May, admitted to record in the Chancery Court of that county. The lady, relict of the late William Wirt, a former citizen of Richmond, afterwards Attorney-General of the U. S., was a native of Richmond.

Quite a destructive hailstorm passed through the Bowling Green, Caroline Co., region last week. The tobacco barns of Dr. E. C. Broadbent and Charles W. Collins were blown down. The latter contained a valuable crop of tobacco, which it is said is nearly destroyed—worth \$1,500.

The Warren Sentinel says:—"We are authorized to state that preparations are being made for the immediate erection of a conveniently arranged Depot at Front Royal. The main building is to be 62 by 36 feet; water room 36 by 24; reception room, 10 by 12."

David D. M. Digges, Agent at Gordonsville, has made sale of 100 acres of the Mann Page land, three miles west of Cobham Depot, to Arthur J. Mann, late of Breckinridge, England. Price fifteen dollars per acre.

Dr. Green, of Brunswick, now under arrest in Richmond for obtaining money under false pretences from Mr. D. T. Williams, was formerly a merchant of that city belonging to the firm of J. S. & T. S. Green, of Petersburg.

The Richmond Paper Mill Company have set their machinery in operation, and are now making a good article of white, smooth, all rag news, equal if not superior, to that turned out by any other mill in the country.

Dr. Sears, Treasurer of the Peabody fund, has sent \$200 to Fredericksburg, for the support of public schools—they having increased in numbers entitling them to a contribution from this fund.

The International Typographical Union assembled in Richmond yesterday. The members were welcomed. W. J. Hammond of New Orleans was re-elected President. No business of importance was transacted.

Wm. S. Brown, at the May meeting of the King George Agricultural and Pomological Club, entertained the members thereof with twenty-one varieties of strawberries.

Samuel Stone, of Fredericksburg died last Thursday, in the eighty-fourth year of his age. He was a native of New Jersey, but for forty-eight years a resident of Fredericksburg.

The Baptist Association of Virginia, recently held in Staunton, after an interesting session, adjourned on Saturday night last.

In the State Treasury yesterday there was \$1,443,997.47.

THE TREATY.—Nothing of importance was received at Washington from London yesterday.

Mr. Gladstone in the British House of Commons last night stated that the present trouble in finishing the Supplemental Article is not because of the claims for indirect damages, but depends on one minor point, and that the British Government understands such claims to be abandoned. The opposition pressed the Premier for an explicit declaration that unless the U. S. abandon this demand Great Britain will refuse to proceed with arbitration on the 15th of June. Mr. Gladstone refused to commit the Government to such a proposition. In the House of Lords, Earl Granville indicated a hope that the two nations might yet come to an agreement.

It is reported in foreign diplomatic circles, that England is preparing an argument from the position assumed by the majority of the committee on the French claims report to be used before the Geneva Tribunal. It is argued that "the position of the Senate in that report is correct, England cannot be held responsible for any damage that may have been done by Confederate cruisers built in, and equipping from, British ports."

Eighteen months ago, when the President sent to the Senate the correspondence which resulted in the appointment of the Joint High Commission, the Foreign Affairs Committee of the House had under consideration a bill providing that the Government assume and pay these claims, and then charge them up against Great Britain. It is now reported that an attempt will be made to secure the passage of such a bill as this now, though, as the session of Congress is so near its close, it could not be effected, even if attempted, until next winter. But it is very doubtful whether this is not a mere report.

FAMILY EVENTS IN OLD TIMES.—Our forefathers, says an English Magazine, had a knack of advertising momentous family events in a fashion more interesting to the general public than we do in these degenerate latter days. Take a few of the demises first, as they were announced 150 years ago: "April, 1731. Mr. John Middleton, wholesale bodice-maker. Reputed worth £10,000." How much more information is there in this than the bare obituary notice of the present day. Here, again, under the same date: "Mr. Green at Wandswoth. Worth £10,000." And a little further on we have another of the same: "Relict of Mr. Chambers, pawnbroker, of Blackmore street. Worth £15,000." We now turn to the more cheerful chronicles of the marriages, about the same date: "Mr. Bridges to Miss Knight, a lady of £10,000 fortune." Here, however, is a still more aristocratic announcement: "The Lady Petre to Miss Ruffell, daughter of the E. of Derwentwater, whose fortune is said to be £30,000." How the mouths of unscrupulous suitors must have watered with vexation in those days, when the lady's fortune was thus openly confessed before the world.

Senators Logan and Conkling say that Mr. Stanton, during the Presidential contest, which resulted in the election of Grant, on several occasions referred in his speeches to Gen. Grant in high terms of praise.

## RAILROAD MOVEMENTS.—The Smyrna (Del.)

Times, says: "The latest railroad on dit is that the New Jersey Southern Railroad Company has bought out the Vineland Railroad, or leased it, and that a steam ferry will be established between Spruance's wharf, at Bombay Hook, and Stoe Creek, the southern terminus of the Vineland Railroad, in time for the peach trade. It is also stated that the above named company will take hold of the Bombay Hook Railroad scheme, and put it through."

Another report is that Tom Scott, of the Pennsylvania Railroad, has grabbed up the New Jersey Southern, the Vineland and nearly every other railroad in Jersey, and will run a ferret boat or anything else that promises to pay.

To show that there is something in the wind we publish the following "on a Newark, N. J. paper: "An important consolidation of railroad interests has recently taken place, which promises as one of its immediate results another through line of railway from the Delaware Bay to New York Bay. A number of capitalists have purchased the Narragansett Steamship Company's boats, a controlling interest in the New Jersey Southern Railroad, a like interest in the Vineland Atsion Road, and the stock of the Delaware Ferry Company. The Vineland Road was completed last week to Greenwich, a flourishing town at the mouth of Cohasset creek, on the Delaware Bay, and from thence it will connect by ferry with the Delaware local roads and the main trunk of the Baltimore and Ohio. Mr. Gazette, who probably holds the directing hand in this new combination, thus enforces his antagonist, Tom Scott, and secures his objective point, a through route to New York independent of the Pennsylvania Central Company."

A WONDERFUL GUN.—The Middlestown (N. Y.) Press gives an account of a rifle, invented by Mr. M. L. A. Meriam, of a most extraordinary character. It sent a ball through forty-two inches of solid pine and eight inches of hemlock, and again through eighteen inches of solid oak and nineteen inches of solid pine. An interested spectator was a lumberman, who furnished the material for the target on condition that he should receive double price in case the experiment failed, but nothing if it proved a success. He succeeded in losing his lumber. It might be added that Mr. Meriam says he has sent a ball with his rifle a distance of over two miles. Lead balls cannot be used, melting before they leave the barrel. The missiles are octagonal in form, and are made of composition. The report is louder than that of an ordinary gun, but the recoil is not heavy—in fact, this little cannon does not "kick."

He has a patent on his gun, and has refused \$500 for this single piece. The secret of its power lies in the peculiarity of the powder-chamber, which is larger than the bore of the barrel, which is three-eighths of an inch. Its length is about twenty-five inches, and the whole piece is very light. The ball used was a conical one, and weighed 135 grains; the powder, Hazard's electric, and the charge was 240 grains. The editor remarks that this was done in the presence of a number of gentlemen, whose names are given, and that there was "no cheating."

WHITEHOUSE AND CHENEY.—Bishop Whitehouse and Rev. Mr. Cheney are involved in a revival of the old controversy regarding Trinity Church, in Chicago. The clergyman continuing to refuse to use the word "regenerate" in the baptismal service for infants, and his people backing him. The Bishop proposes to sequester the church property, ostensibly for the purpose of restoring it to the donors. As the congregation were themselves the donors and as they are perfectly satisfied with their pastor's course, it is difficult to see just how the Bishop can evade that barrier in the path of his intentions. Mr. Cheney has offered to settle the trouble by retiring, but his parishioners refuse to permit him to do so, and the controversy is renewed with all its former asperity. The last Episcopal General Convention offered a salvo to the consciences of ministers who have their doubts about the fact of regeneration being contained in the sacrament by declaring that a complete spiritual change is not meant by the objectionable word, but it seems that this is not satisfactory to Mr. Cheney.—Baltimore.

REV. JOHN McELROY, the venerable nonagenarian, is now at Georgetown College. Save a weakness in his lower limbs and failing vision, inevitable in this powerfully built clergyman at his advanced age, he looks remarkably well, being seemingly as robust as at any time for the past ten or fifteen years. His memory is remarkably tenacious, and in conversation he discourses fluently of events that transpired here sixty and even seventy years ago, naming localities, persons, and incidents as readily as if they related to our own day. Father McElroy was, we believe, the first pastor of Trinity Church in this town—at least, it is nearly thirty years since he was ordained a priest, having been born in 1781. Since his arrival many persons have been to the College to pay him their respects and congratulate him on his prolonged existence, after a career of great usefulness.—Georgetown Courier.

THE BANKRUPT LAW.—Congress yesterday passed a bill amendatory of the bankrupt law to allow all exemptions allowed by any State law on the last day of January, 1871. This will save to bankrupts in Virginia two thousand dollars' worth of property. It also exempts a widow's dower, or other estate in lieu thereof, if the State law so provides; also life insurance to the amount of five thousand dollars. The time during which bankrupts may be discharged upon payment of fifty per cent of their indebtedness is extended until July 1, 1873; judgments obtained against persons or property before petitions in bankruptcy are filed are to be first and fully satisfied. Changes in the methods of appointing registers, in the matter of marshals' fees and other less important particulars, are also made.—Baltimore Sun.

A FIGHT UNDER THE WATER.—A curious case of assault and battery was lately brought before the police tribunal at Marseilles. It appears that a diver, engaged in investigating the wreck of a vessel sunk in the port of that city, discovered an object of some value, which he put aside in a corner of a rock for future disposition. Returning for the last time beneath the surface, he went to secure his prize, but at that moment two other divers attacked him and attempted to wrest it from him. A lively fight ensued, which lasted until the people above, alarmed at the confusion below, drew the combatants up to the surface. The affray thus commenced, fifty or sixty feet below the surface of the sea, was ended at the police station.

A METHODIST MINISTER.—Speaking of the prominent debaters before the Methodist General Conference, the New York Herald says: "Foremost among the ministerial debaters stands the venerable Dr. Henry Slater, of Baltimore, the steadfast friend of Dr. Lanhau, late an agent of the Book Concern. His shining and happy face, flowing white hair, and clear, flute like voice, promptly arrests attention. He is full of mirth and humor, which he unsparringly throws into his speeches. But while the delegates laugh at his wit and merriment and applaud him, they rarely, if indeed, at all, vote for the side that he advocates. The doctor has passed his allotted three-score years and ten, and is the oldest effective minister in the conference."

## KID GLOVES.

\$1.00 KID GLOVES. (\$1.00)  
\$1.00 KID GLOVES. (\$1.00)  
\$1.00 KID GLOVES. (\$1.00)

GREEN'S NOTION HOUSE, 76 King street.

## [COMMUNICATED.]

It would be well for the public journals of the country to learn that reckless abuse of a political opponent is neither an evidence of sincerity or orthodoxy on the part of those who employ it. Honest and earnest faith in the correctness of our own conclusions does not involve the necessity or justify the use of calumny or vituperation. Such weapons generally wound most seriously those who handle them.

For these reasons I have been sorry to observe the course pursued by many of the Greeley factors towards my townsman, Col. John S. Mosby. Most unwarrantable attacks have been made upon him, impugning his character and the motives which have influenced his political action in the pending Presidential contest. From northern journals, accustomed from time to time to vent the wrath treasured up against him since the war, nothing better might have been expected, but such a course upon the part of a southern journalist is wholly unbecomingly. So far from adding strength to the cause in the interest of which it is intended to operate, it must tend to weaken it.

In the exercise of his right to think for himself, Col. Mosby has seen fit to express his preference for Grant in a contest between him and Greeley. In this he differs no doubt from the great body of Conservatives. Many, of whom I am one, think his conclusions wrong. They are, at any rate, open to criticism, and their unsoundness may be insisted upon by those who hold the contrary. Even if this criticism should be sharp, he would have no right to complain, provided it be confined to his opinions, and do not involve his character or motives. Whether these opinions be right or wrong, they furnish no ground for the open assault or covert insinuations which have been made against him personally.

Col. Mosby is well known in the community, and those who regret to part company with him in this contest between Radicalism and its enemies, yet believe him to be incapable of being influenced by sordid or corrupt motives as the most Pharisaical of his traducers. They recognize him as an intelligent, high-toned and honorable gentleman. They at least have not forgotten his fidelity to the South in times stormier than these. And they are not inclined to tolerate with patience wanton and unfounded personal assaults upon him.

"Error cease to be dangerous when reason is left free to combat it," but calumny is not truth, nor Billingsgate argument.

I write this as an act of justice to a friend, whose views I expect to oppose, both publicly and privately, and subscribe myself, as I am heart and soul, *pro hoc vice*.

A GREELEY MAN.

Warrenton, June 1st, 1872.

TAX SALES.—In looking over the advertisement in the Gazette of sales of property for non payment of city taxes, I find not only many valuable lots advertised for sale, but not a few which are improved by dwellings, which have, at all times, been occupied, either by their owners or by their tenants, and in which ample personal property could have been found, from the sale of which the city taxes could have been collected, and can now be collected.

Now the questions I would propound to the City Council are these, viz:

1st. Why have not the City Collectors made the taxes by sale of this personal property, if necessary to do so to collect these taxes? and why are they not required to do so now?

2d. What will be the validity of these sales if made, if it can be made to appear that there has always been sufficient personal property on the premises out of which the taxes might have been made?

I ask these questions because I have always supposed that real estate could not be sold for taxes, excepting in cases where personal property could not be found on the premises, out of which the taxes could be made.

I may be mistaken in this opinion, but certainly it appears to me that the Collector should be required to make the taxes by distraining, if personal property can be found, and not force the City Council to the expense and risk of the sale of the real estate.

TAX PAYER.

SALES OF WHEAT.—Last fall before the wheat had been fairly seeded, Mr. R. W. Fernyhough of this county, sold the crop in expectancy, to J. B. Ficklen & Son, for \$1.75 per bushel. Last week Myers & Braille bought the growing crop of Mr. J. B. Gray, (estimated at about 2,000 bushels) for \$1.75, to be delivered as soon as the wheat was in a condition to be threshed. The finest specimen of the season was exhibited to us the other day by Mr. W. E. Bradley, who has about twenty-one acres. The heads are larger and fuller than any we have seen for years. The yield it is estimated will reach 350 bushels. We hear that he has refused an offer of \$1.90 for it!—Fredericksburg Herald.

## COMMERCIAL.

ALEXANDRIA MARKET, June 4.—There were no sales of Grain of any kind reported on Change this morning. Offerings to-day of 118 bushels Wheat and 508 of Corn.

CANAL COMMERCE.—During the month of May there were 370 arrivals of boats, bringing: 94,000 hoop-poles; 8 1/2 bbls cement; 30,200 tons coal; 338 perches limestone. During the same period there were 365 departures of boats, carrying: 558 bbls fish; 1740 bushels grain; 1 ton groceries; 40 bushels potatoes; 212 sacks salt; 4500 lbs lumber; 74,000 bricks; 7 bbls cement; 30 perches stone; 48,000 staves; 61 tons plaster.

PORT OF ALEXANDRIA, JUNE 4.  
Sun rose..... 4.35 | Moon rises..... 3.37  
Sun set..... 7.21

## ARRIVED.

Schr Mary Augusta, Wroten, Rappahannock, grain to B H Lambert.  
Schr W D Hilton, Providence, to American Coal Co.  
Schr Nellie C Parine, Boston, to master.  
Schr John F Krantz, Pitcher, Boston, to J P Agnew.

## SAILED.

Steamer Lady of the Lake, Partridge, Norfolk, by M Eldridge & Co.  
Schr Mathias, Dunnoek, Rappahannock, by B H Lambert.

## MEMORANDA.

Schr Thos M Stone, Pitcher, hence, at Portsmouth, N. H., 30th ult.  
Schr John T Maston, for this port, cleared at New London 31st ult.  
Schr Edward Slade, Soper, hence, at New York 1st inst.

## CANAL COMMERCE.

## ARRIVALS.

Boat B R Summers, to New Central Co; boats H Willison and Mattie, to George's Creek Coal Co; boats Chas Robb, R Marshall and A Perkins, to American Coal Co; boat M S Ferns, gas coal to Sinclair & Agnew; boat Henry Wade, limestone, to E Francis; boats Mr C Charles and Thos Stackpole, coal to Washington, D. C.

## DEPARTURES.

Boats Geo Snyder, M Lennan, U C Hamilton, R W Shaw, Geo Hutton, E Stevenson, John O'Brien, J T Davis, A J Clarke and Hanson Willison, for Cumberland.

## GRAVATS, BOWS, SCARFS, TIES, &amp;c.

New styles very cheap, at GREEN'S NOTION HOUSE, 76 King street.

THE "VIRGINIA BROOM" This is undoubtedly the very best broom made For sale at 147 King street.

W. F. BROOKES & BRO.

GO AND SEE THE IMP. For sale at 147 King street.

W. F. BROOKES & BRO.

CHEDDAM CHEESE for sale at 147 King street.

W. F. BROOKES & BRO.

## BOOTS AND SHOES.

## SPRING TRADE.

1872

## BOOTS &amp; SHOES.

## WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

74 KING STREET, 74

ALEXANDRIA, VIRGINIA.

The subscriber has now on hand and is prepared to furnish by wholesale and retail one of the largest and best assorted stocks of LADIES' GENTS' MISSES' BOYS' and CHILDREN'S BOOTS AND SHOES, of fine and coarse work, ever before offered for sale in this market, manufactured from the best material, and in the most durable manner, comprising a great variety of NEW AND HANDSOME STYLES. Also, a large stock of BOOTS, SHOES AND BROGANS, suitable for the country trade, to which especial attention is invited on the part of country merchants and farmers.

All in want will do well to call and examine my stock, which cannot be excelled in this or any market south of New York.

W. B. WADDEY, mar 15-47 No. 74 King street.

## INSURANCE.

## New York Life Insurance Co.

Cash Assets - - - - - \$19,000,000  
Annual Income over - - - 7,000,000

## TONTINE INVESTMENT POLICY.

This form of investment